FIGURES MADE TO LIE. STOCKSLAGER'S CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

MISLEADING AND FALSE STATISTI'S- HOW A PLAT-FORM PLANK WAS MADE.

fay TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, July 29 .- A "statement showing the quantity of land actually restored to the public domain, and of land recommended for recovery by the action of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, from March 4, 1885, to May 12, 1888," has been issued

by Commissioner Stockslager, and sown broadcast over the country for campaign purposes. This so-called statement is printed upon one side only for more convenient use by newspapers and campaign orators, and the Commissioner's signature is neatly appended in fac-simile, which is designed to give additional weight to the startling propositions contained in the circular, which has re ceived the warm approval of President Cleveland. Under the head of " lands actually restored to the public domain" are given 2,108,417.33 acres of lands in granted railroad limits. This is made up of four items, which are as follows:

1-The decision of the Interior Department that the forfeiture of the Texas and Pacific Railroad grant carried with it a forfeiture of the Southern Pacific grant within conflicting limits. decision made purely and simply for Democrat "buncombe," as no forfeiture of Southern Pacific lands had ever been made by Congress. Whenever the Southern Pacific Railroad wants the 550,000 acres, now claimed to have been restored, it will unquestionably get them. And this is so well known that not a single entry application has ever been made by settlers or " outsiders" for lands embraced in this " bogus" restora-

The second item is the claimed restoration of 1,500,000 acres of Atlantic and Pacific Railroad lands in California. The late Commissioner Sparks held that there was no grant of these 1,500,000 acres. Judge Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court, had previously so decided, and the Departmental "restoration"-so called-was a mere clerical act.

The third item is a "restoration" of 32,400 acres of Northern Pacific lands. The question in this case was in what direction a certain terminal should be drawn. If it was drawn in one direction the grant would take land on one side, and if the line was run in the other direction the railrand would get the same quantity of land on the other side. The railroad got its 32,400 acres in any event, and no lands were saved to the pub-

The last item in these "restorations" is 26,017 acres of Si-ux City and St. Paul Railroad lands in Iowa which the State had refused to accept and which were reconveyed to the United States upon a request originally made by the Republican Commissioner of the General Land Office, N. C. McFar-

The present Administration is merely a residuary legatee, and not a discoverer or owner of this "restoration."

The Congressional forfeitures, of which 28,253, claimed in the "statement," were the culmination of measures originated in the preceding Republican Congresses. The claim of restoration includes the nominal area of have had a loyal and fitting reception. lands once purported to have been granted to eight Southern railroads, while not an acre of land ever passed to the grantees, no lands whatever were conveyed, none were withdrawn from the public domain and every acre-sc purporting to have been granted-was disposed of by the United States many years ago. The circular claims that 2,132,360,000 acres of railroad indemnity lands "were" restored. This claim is far as diligent inquiry has discovered. Orders | three miles from the Surf Hotel, at 9 o'clock. for restoration were issued, it is true, but a sufficient length of time was allowed for the companies to select all hitherto unselected lands,

stored." This is a claim of restoration in a case—
the Nelan grant—where the grant claim was
settled by Congress some years ago, and that
settlement made these lands once more "public
lands," restoring them to the public domain,
which fact was simply recorded by the General
Land Office and nothing more.

STOCKSLAGER'S SCHEME OF "RESTORATION." Mr. Stockslager's extraordinary "statement" claims that 27,460,608 acres have been "actually restored" under the heading:

Entries under pre-emption, homestead, timber culture, desert, mineral and timber culture land laws cancelled in regular course of examination and proceedings in General Land Office for abandonment, illegality and other causes.

Careful investigation discloses that this particular item is an exaggeration by just about 27,000,000 acres. The manner in which this item of the "statement" was constructed is indicated, or suggested, by a passage in the Commissioner's report for 1887. He says:

Under the Timber Culture laws relinquishments of en tries and the making of entries for the purpose of selling relinquishments is a business of great magnitude and an unqualified abuse of the privilege of the laws. The same tracts of land are entered and relinquished over and over again. Generally, in each case a new entry is filed simul taneously with the presentation of a relinquishment of the former; and the process goes on indefinitely. Mean-while the lands are held from settlement and remain uninhabited, unimproved and uncultivated.

The Commissioner then cites a number of examples from the official records. In one case the same 160 acres in Nebraska had been "entered" sixteen times, and "relinquished and cancelled" five times in the last eight years-four of the five times in the last eight years—four of the entries and three of the relinquishments having been filed under the present Administration. In another case, in Dakota, 160 acres had been "entered" and "relinquished and cancelled" five times. It appears that the ingenious, but not ingenious, Democratic mathematicians have taken these and thousands of cases, and counted each of them as many times as they were "relinquished and cancelled" according to the records. In this way the same 160 acres would figure as 800 acres if five cancellations had been recorded, and the two specific cases cited would yield an aggregate of 1.690 acres to be credited to the "Reform Administration." Could anything be more false or misleading than a "statement" based on such calculations?

Given a sufficient number of "cancellations" for a multiplier, and the same quarter section would yield Stockslager's total of 27,400,608 acres. Now, everybody knows that "General" Sparks was a more energetic fearless and industrious "Reformer" than Stockslager, but Sparks declared officially that between the first day of April, 1885, and the 30th of June, 1887, 2,197 entries only were cancelled embracing 351,520 acres. If Stockslager's "statement" were true, he would have investigated, examined reviewed, adjudged and cancelled about 169,000 entries in the short period covered by his own incumbency, which began only about cleven months age. Sparks assaulted Congress frequently and violently for an increase of force upon the pica that his clerks had disposed of the statement accomplished and versatile Commissioner in one year, hence it follows, either that the present accomplished and versatile Commissioner had, with the sume force, cancelled somewhere near 169,000 entries, or as many in eleven months Given a sufficient number of "cancellations" had, with the same force, cancelled somewhe near 169,000 entries, or as many in eleven mont near 160,000 entries, or as many in eleven months as Sparks, by his own showing, could not have succeeded in doing in a less period than one hundred and eight years.

Upon Stockslager's "statement" and other equally trustworthy data supplied by him was based the land plank in the St. Louis platform.

THE ADMINISTRATION "KNIFE" CUTS DEEP. Washington, July 29 (Special).-It may be remembered that when the vote was taken on the passage of the " Dark Lantern" bill, Mr. Hogg, a Democratic Representative who favored the measure, was paired with Mr. Randall, who was absent on account of illness. The Administration leaders were very angry about it, for an order had been issued from a high quarter that no friend of the Mil should place his vote against that of the veteran ex-Speaker, who stood high in the National Councils of the Democratic party while Grover Cleveland was yet unknown to bottleal fame. So angry were they that Mr. Hogs was sharply rebuked for his action. Less than m week afterward he was defeated for renomination and the Administration men are in high glee. They naturally ascribe his defeat to the fact that he con-sented to pair off with a sick man, who was opposed to the Administration's free-trade bill. That, doubt-less, is the correct explanation.

THE INDIANS HELD AT STANDING ROCK. THE COMMISSIONERS STILL HOPEFUL, AND THE

BRAVES EQUALLY DETERMINED. Standing Rock Agency, Dak., July 29 (Special).-The indians at this agency, who have decided unanimously not to consent to the opening of the Reservation, but who are being held at the agency in the hope that they will change their minds, have put in a quiet Sabbath. Many of the young bucks have left for their farms, but they will be brought back for to-morrow's In council last night the Indians spoke strongly against the policy of the Commission in keeping them here after they have rendered their decision They say that they will not sign if kept here months. The Commissioners are still hopeful that they may induce some of them to sign but there is small foundation for their hope meeting of to-morrow or Tuesday will doubtless be the last at this agency and the Commissioners will leave for Pine Ridge or Cheyenne. In a few days an attempt will be made to force the Indians to sign either "yes" or "no," but the Indians are sus picious and will not touch the paper the cannot read, and fear that a trick is about to be played on them. Chairman Pratt, of the Commission, who has attempted to keep the facts from the press, has found that dealing with Indians like Gadl and John Grass is vastly different from subduing and commanding a few Indian children in the school at Carlisle, Penn.

rlisie, Penn. Sitting Bull refuses to return to the agency until the Sitting Bull refuses to return to the agree of the Commissioners have gone away, and it is more than probable that he will be forced in by the police or the military. He says that he has talked with many Commissioners, that he knows just what they have to say, and he does not wish to hear them.

Pierre, Dak., July 29 .- Bites-the-Dust, Afraid-ofothing, Little-no-Heart and Takes-it-Standing, chiefs of the Two Kettle band of Sloux Indians, from the heyenne River Agency, are in town to testify in the Ben-Way case. They expressed themselves in favor of the Sloux treaty and anxious to sign it when the ommission arrives. They have great faith in the 'White Father" at Washington, and do not believe that he would advise them to do anything wrong and against their interest. Takes-it-Standing is an intelligent Indian, and he expresses as his opinion that all the Indians will ratify the treaty.

THE PRESIDENT LEAVES FIRE ISLAND.

HE STARTS FOR BLOCK ISLAND AND NEWPORT-

EXPECTED IN JERSEY CITY TO-MORROW.

The Presidential fishing party missed the best fish ing day of all in their trip to Fire Island, by slipping away yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. They sailed to Block Island with the intention of running perhaps to Newport, and returning to Jersey City to-day, possibly in the evening. But it was Sunday, and that may he the reason for the departure. Yet the biggest haul for some time was made yesterday. One troiling party caught over 200 bluefish in the morning.

The departure of Mr. Cleveland did not occasion much comment among the 200 or more guests at the Surf Hotel. Mr. Cleveland did not come ashore while there, and it was soon made evident that he came not as the President but solely as a fisherman To tell the truth, the interest which his arrival excited oon waned, and when the sun shone clear on the bay where the Susquehanna had been the central figure, little curiosity was manifested as to the evements of the Presidential party. Some reminiscences were indulged in, however.

There were a good many jolly Republicans at the hotel, and the Harrison and Morton button was so plentiful that Congressman Amos J. Cummings looked lonely. Yet, had Mr. Cleveland come ashore he would one Republican stood at the hotel door and distributed Harrison buttons to his friends as they landed from the afternoon boat. Several of the Republicans at the hotel, Clifford E. Smith, of this city, and Messrs. Burns and Fisher, among them, are talking of chartering Mr. Sammis's steamer, the Ripple, to go down the bay to meet Mr. Blaine.

While some were regretting that the President lost a fine fishing day by going away, they told how the President attended to business on Saturday when he also false. Not an acre has been so restored, so made a great catch. The party reached Elbow Point, the steam yacht Zingara passed close to the Prest tent on his present occupation, fishing. They caught companies to select all hitherto unselected lands, and they were duly notified to come forward and make such selections. It is generally understood that the railroad companies selected, promptly, all the lands there were, and left not a single acre to be "restored."

Stockslager's "statement" reports 5.76,000 acres of "private land claims withdrawn, lands restored." This is a claim of restoration in a case of "private land claims withdrawn, lands restored." This is a claim of restoration in a case of "private land claims withdrawn, lands restored." When grant—where the grant claim was the old mill. The Zingara tooted three times, but the old mill. The Zingara tooted three times, but the old mill. The Zingara tooted three times, but the old mill. The Zingara tooted three times, but the old mill. in that Florida huckshin suit, turning to Captain Wickes, throwing his fish to the Captain, who unhooked them, and then went on grinding, grinding at the old mill. The Zingara toated three times, but Mr. Cleveland neither heard nor saw. Other parties sainted with the same result. But when the parties sainted with the same result. But when the parties saluted the President as he stood on the Susquehanna without his line in hand, he most gracefully acknowledged the compliment.

The President made the first catch that morning, and got the lion's share of the sixty-five fish. Postmaster-General Dickinson took a good share of sea grass and some handsome fish. Yet the President did the best, it is certain, and went away yesterday with regret, which may be increased when he learns that 225 bluefish were landed after his departure.

Colonel Lamont telegraphed to the Pennsylvania Hallrond officials yesterday from Fire Island to have the President's special car ready to go out at 9 p. m. Tuesday.

Block Island, R. L. July 29 .- President Cleveland and his party, who were expected here to-day, did not stop, but sailed by close to land in their racht.

NEW JUDGES TO BE CHOSEN IN BALTIMORE. Baltimore, July 29 (Special).-Two seats on the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City will be filled in the next three months. The law establishing an additional court for this city, to be known as City Circuit Court No. 2, necessitates the election in November of a new judge and clerk, the first to serve for the full judicial term of fifteen and the latter for the usual term of six years. The expiration of Judge Brown's term in November will create a vacancy in the office of the chief judge of the Supreme Bench. Governor Jackson will appoint Judge Brown's successor, who will serve until the general election next year, when a judge for the full term will be chosen. Among the members of the bar who have given the subject consideration the impression prevails that Captain An drew C. Trippe will be appointed chief judge immediately upon Judge Brown's retirement. For the other judgeship, that of Circuit Court No. 2, upon other judgeship, that of Circuit Court No. 2, upon which the people will act in November, Henry D. Harian is believed to have the inside track for the regular nomination. Capitaln Trippe was president if the flist Board of Election Supervisors appointed by Governor Carroll and remained in the board under the presidencies of John W. Davis and Colonel Albert Ritchie. Mr. Harian, who is a young man, is associate professor in the Law University.

SUSPECTING A POOL IN JUTE BAGGING. St. Louis, July 29 .- George Taylor, a prominent St Louis cotton factor, is authority for the statement that the juty bagging manufacturers have formed a trust and have advanced the price of bagging from 7 to 11 cents per yard, while there has been no advance in the raw material. Mr. Taylor could not purchase such stock as he wanted in St. Louis, and telegraphed orto Eastern manufacturers and received a reply that he had better purchase from St. Louis makers. Mr. Taylor claims that the St. Louis manufacturers were apprised of his efforts to place orders in the East as soon as he received a reply, and that they declined to fill his order. Fifty million vards of this bagging are consumed per annum, and the advance means an idditional expenditure of \$2,000,000 to consumers, st. Louis will produce nearly one-half the product of he United States.

ARRESTED IN THE CHICKASAW NATION. St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—Advices from the Indian Territory say that Deputy United States Marshal

McAllister, aided by United States troops and some Indian police, arrested near Admore, in the Chickasaw Nation, A. W. Parker, "Joe" McAllister, G. W. Stew art, T. J. Graham and Alexander Dillard, prominent non-citizens, who have been leading the armed revolt against the collection of the tax. They were taken to against the collection of the tax. They were taken to Paul's Valley, and will be removed from there to Fort Smitu, Ark, for trial. Governor Guy, of the Chickasaw Nation, says that the trouble about the collection of the cattle tax is nearly over. The non-citizens will appeal to Washington to have the tax declared illegal, and in case of their appeal not succeeding, will either quit the Territory or pay the tax.

CAUGHT POURING OIL ON BURNING PROPERTY Montreal, July 29 (Special).—An incendiary fire took place here this morning. Fire broke out in Doust & Major's store and extended to a hotel, from which the sleeping inmates narrowly escaped, one man being so severely burned that he had to be taken to the hos-pital. Others were more or less injured. Some stables belonging to a carter named Boylan were noticed to be in flames, and upon the firemen going to the place, Boylan was discovered with a can of oil spreading it around. He was immediately arrested. His stables have been on fire several times before. Loss. 85, 2000. MR. PARNELL AND THE COMMISSION BILL HOW SMITH M. WEED WAS HIT OF THREESCORE AMENDMENTS THE IRISH LEADER

WILL MOVE THE FIRST. London, July 29 .- Already sixty-two amendments Mr. Parnell will move the first amendment, to inquire

into "The Times" letters. Mr. Sexton will move to limit the inquiry to persons named in the schedule of the bill. KUKLUX METHODS PRACTISED IN IRELAND. Dublin, July 29 .- John Forhan, a boycotted farmer, while returning home from Tralee with three laborers in a car, to-day, was shot dead near Listowel, Kerry,

by two disguised men, who jumped over a fence, fired and escaped through a wood. While Farmer McAuliffe was working with a laborer named Ruare in a field at Glounamukle, Cork, on Saturday, a man disguised with a white cloth entered and demanded their names. Ruare gave a false name. He was ordered by the stranger to fall upon his knees, and he did so, whereupon the stranger shot him twice, and he died an hour afterward. The stranger escaped. His identity is not known to McAuliffe.

THOUSANDS OF NAVVIES ON STRIKE IN FRANCE Paris, July 29.—Eight thousand navvies are now on strike and others are expected to join the move-Twenty-three of 100 persons arrested have been held for trial on the charge of having been concerned in the rioting at Lavillette. Those of them who are foreigners, if found guilty, will be expelled from the country after undergoing punishment for their offence.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S RETURN TO GERMANY. Berlin, July 29.-Emperor William is expected to arrive at Friedricksruhe on Tuesday night. He will proceed to Berlin on Wednesday.

A BIG DISCOUNT ON UNITED STATES MONEY. Winnipeg, Man., July 29.-The banks have decided that American money cannot go here, and a big discount will be made on the currency of that nation The discount is 3 per cent on all paper money. Silver dollars go for 95 cents; 50-cent pieces for 40 cents 25-cent pieces for 20 cents. There is no discount of 10 and 5-cent pieces. The city is flooded with Amer-

PREMIER GREENWAY'S RAILROAD PLANS. Winnipeg, July 29.-A dispatch announces that Premier Greenway has effected arrangements with the Northern Pacific to operate a system of railways in Manitoba. It is learned on good authority that the agreement involves more aid than the \$5,000 per mile guaranteed. It is said that the assistance will amount the Manitoba Legislature will be called immediately. This is rendered necessary by the fact that some company will have to be chartered to issue bonds, as none now exists. \$6,500 per mile guaranteed. A special session of

TEXAN HORSETHIEVES IN CHICAGO. TWO BOYS DRIVING A LIVELY TRADE FOR SEVERAL

Chicago, Ill., July 29.-The police have captured a boy, age sixteen, who calls himself Edward Brown. He claims to have come here from Kendall County, Tex., about June 6. He came in with a carload of Texas ponies, and when his friends had sold their stock and returned home, he formed the acquaintance of Charles Crane, age nineteen. Brown proposed that they go into the horse stealing business on a large scale, being convinced that it would be very pro-They rented a barn on the West Side. Nightly forays were made. The boys hired five men as grooms, bought hay by the ton and oats by the car load. In less than twenty-four hours after they started in business they had stolen five horses and sold three of them at a liberal price. The boldness of their plans was remarkable. They

would hitch two stolen horses to a stolen carriage and drive along Michigan-ave, until they saw a team which suited them. To see a good horse meant own-craship for them, for they would follow it home and all probability secure it that night. Every few days the two Texans would go out into the subt look for good horses. They stole them from Hyde Park, Grand Crossing, South Chicago, Englewood and other suburbs west and south. Their stable became full of valuable horses, and people began to frequent the place for the purpose of buying stock. All this time complaints were coming in to the police thick and fast, but they could not find the thieves. On July 12 they stole a horse and buggy from the North Side and drove to a blacksmith shop to have some repairs made. While waiting, one of them stole the blacksmith's watch and was soon accused of the theft. Both drew revolvers and compelled the blacksmith to apologize for the charge. As soon as they were gone the smith complained at the Lake View Police Station, giving a good description of the bandits. A detective followed them to their stable and shadowed the place for three or four days. Crane fled, but Brown was arrested. On him was found \$400 in cash. Twenty-five horses and eighteen stolen vehicles have already been found, and more full of valuable horses, and people began to frequent coming in every day. The horses are uniformly and the vehicles range from a dog-cart to a r-in-hand. Brown confessed everything to Captain

THE STEAMER PARTHIAN BEADY TO SINK.

GROUNDED IN VINEYARD HAVEN AFTER A

COLLISION. Vineyard Haven, Mass., July 29.-The steamship Parthian, of the Bostor and Philadelphia Line, Captain Nickerson, from Philadelphia for Boston, and the chooner Ayr, from St. John for New-York with a cargo of lumber, were in collision near the West Chop, Vineyard Sound, about 9:30 o'clock last night, in fresh northeast wind and cloudy weather. Parthian was struck amidships on the port side, and was run aground in the harbor, leaking badly. She had a full cargo of general merchandise and fifty-five passengers, most of whom were awakened from a sound sleep by the collision, though no panic and but little excitement occurred. A few wanted life pre-servers, but were soon quieted by assurances from the eers of no immediate danger. Less than one hour after the disaster the Parthian was grounded safe and after the disaster the Parthian was grounded safe and motionless in the harbor. All the passengers on board were in good spirits this morning, and were taken to Boston. The Parthian was hauled affoat this afternoon by the steam tug Confidence. The leak had been stopped satisfactorily and the ship was making no water. It was recommended that she go to her destination under her own power. She proceeded at 5:30 p. m. for Boston. The reports of the captains of the colliding vessels differ considerably as to the cause of the collision. The schooner was badly damaged.

AN IRISH ATHLETE BREAKS A RECORD. Barry, the Irish athlete, yesterday afternoon at clock, succeeded in breaking the record for distance in throwing the sixteen-pound hammer. The feat was performed at the Manhattan Athletic Club grounds, at Eighty-sixth-st, and Eighth-ave. There was a small Eighty-sixth-st. and Eighto-ave. There was a small attendance. The judges were L. E. Myers, P. T. Hughes and W. Halpin. The distance to which the hammer was thrown from the butt was 122 feet 61-2 inches. The previous record, also made by Parry, was 121 feet 11 inches, and was made on the same grounds it a year ago.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS BURNED AT SING SING. Fire broke out at 3 a. m. yesterday in Pertram Hirsch,s Pyrean Art Tile Works at the lower end of Sing Sing. The flames spread to the adjoining buildings and destroyed Michael Hyam's frame house and store; David Ross's three-story lodging-house, a frame house owned by Mary Grady and ochouse, a frame house owned by Mary Grady and occupied by Peter C. Parker, Abraham Kipp's machine works, and a frame tenement-house occupied by four colored families. The fire was believed to be of incendiary origin. The firemen stretched their hose across the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad and blocked the road for some time. The losses, most of which are partially insured, are distributed as follows: Michael Hyam, \$3,000; Pavid Ross, \$2,000; Mary Grady, \$3,400; Peter C. Parker, \$1,200, Hiram Richey, \$3,000.

MAJOR MCKINLEY WILL GO TO GEORGIA. Washington, July 20.-Congressman McKinley to-day accepted an invitation to visit the Georgia Chautauqua during the month of August and make a speech. The invitation was tendered him yesterday by Senat Brown. The time of Mr. McKinley's visit is left

CONSPIRATORS EXECUTED IN HATTI The steame: Atlas, which arrived on Friday, brought the report that Hayti is in a state of revolution. The report that Hayti is in a state of revolution. The Chagres fever has been prevaient in Portan-Prince, and compelled those who could to leave their homes. Thereupon the mob began to burn and rob the deserted houses, and President Salomon was obliged to declare the city under martial law. Disturbances continued for over a week. A united effort was then made by a band of conspirators to burn the city and to assassinate the President. Fires were started all over the city at a given signal, and for a time it seemed as though the whole city would be fires were started all ever the city at a given again, and for a time it seemed as though the whole city would be destroyed. Provident Salemon was out of the city at the time or would have been killed. Immediately on his return he set about discovering the conspirators. Twelve of them were found in a cafe by the police, but only three of them were captured: Guillio, a full-bleeded negro Stabblaccano, a Spaniard, and Loiretze, a refugee Cuban

Stabblaccare, a spanish executed.

Many in high authority are suspected of being ongaged in the plot. President Salomen is far advanced in years, and to his arbitrary government may be traced much of the discontent which is now manifesting itself.

A VICTIM OF CLEVELAND AND MILLS.

THE IRON, LUMBER AND WOOL OF CLINTON COUNTY AMONG TRISE "ROBBER" INTERESTS WHICH THE FREE PRADERS WOULD THROTTLE-IS MR.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1888.

WEED IN POLITICS ? Pittsburg, Jdy 22 (Special).-Not many years ago some huntsmen lear Lyon Mountain expressed the suspicion to one mother that there was iron ore some where in that region. One night the huntsmen camped upon a lower sppe of Lyon Mountain and built a fire to cook their cofee and food. As they were watching the bubbling cofee-pot, one of them said, peering into

"Why, thereis fron." The party hat built a fire upon a ledge where there was an outcropping of iron ore, and the heat of the fire melted some of the ore and revealed it glistening in

At the time of this discovery there was living in Plattsburg a shewd lawyer, Smith M. Weed, who had no capital excep his brains. The land at Lyon Mountain was owned by a resident of a distant city, but Mr. Weed leased it and then strove to interest capitalists in his scheme to develop the mine. Analysis showed that the iron had constituents not found in iron mined elsewhere in the United States-constituents extremely valuable to steel makers. But the mine was almost inaccessible. Mr. Weed induced the State to built a railroad from Plattsburg to Cliptor Prison, at Damemora, for the ostensible purpose of transporting provisions for the convicts, and then leased the railroad for the stupendous sum of \$1 a year. Dannemora was situated three-fourths of the distance to Lycn Mountain and Mr. Weed, therefore soon extended his railroad to Lyon Mountain, and having thus secured a means for the transportation of his ore, he opened his mine. The railway was extended last winter, urtil now it reaches from Plattsburg to Saranac Lake, a distance of seventy-four miles. The serving tourst must have noticed everywhere along the line tokens that a gigantic mining company is at work. Around the charcoal kilns there sweeps an awful desert. The trees have all been cut off, the hard wood for charcoal, the soft wood for timber the bushes have been cut down, and then fire has been let loose over the tract to prevent forest fires The Chateaugry Iron Mining Company, whose directors also own the railrond, have recently purchased a tract of forest land twelve miles in width and twentyr miles in length, extending from Lyon Mountain to Loon Lake, on each side of their railway. The wood choppers and the charcoal makers are already at work in this tract, destroying every tree and bush

Mr. Weed's chief enterprise, however, is iron mining, and at frequent points on the railway one sees large mounds of pig iron, furnaces and forges, and at Lyon Mountain a dozen shafts with lifting apparatus on the side of the mountain. One is not surprised to hear that 2,000 men are employed by the mining company, ner that it has forges and furnaces in other parts of Canton County, and an elevated track at Plattsburg for loading and unloading ore brought down

from the Lyon Mountain mine. Now, Mr. Weed, besides being the chief owner of an iron mine developed by his own industry, is one of the most preminent Democrats in the State. He has entertained President Cleveland at his handsome house here in Plattsburg and has been suggested by Administraiion journals as worthy of being considered when a Democratic candidate for Governor is selected this fall in Washington by the Administration chiefs. But what shall it profit a man to own an iron mine and be a prominent Democrat, if such a bill as the Mills bill reducing the duty on bloom from \$2 a ton, is passed by the National Democratic Administration.

Mr Cleveland in his free-trade message of last December advocated strenuously the abolition of all taxes on raw materials. Iron ore is a raw material and Mr. Weed visited Washington and remonstrated in strong language against such a recommendation being adopted. Mr. Mills was at first determined the duty on iron ore should be abolished, but when the owners of some trumpery iron mines in Alahama joined Mr. Weed, he yielded and fron ore was

Bu: Mr. Weed is not to escape entirely unscathed. An important part of the business of the Chateaugay Iron Mining Company is the manufacture of charcoal blooms. That is why the forests are falling and the charcoal burners are so hard at work. The Mills bill reduces the duty upon the charcoal blooms from \$22 a ton to \$20 a ton. There is great agitation throughout the Plattsburg region in consequence of this reduction, and it promises to have much effect on the voting in Clinton and Franklin Counties. John H. Moditt is superintendent of the Chatcaugay Company in Franklin County, where the Chatcaugay Company makes its bloom iron. Mr. Moditt is also the Con-gressman from the district. He is a notably inde-pendent man, but still he must have had Mr. Weed's consent when he made a speech in the House of Rep-

pendent man, but still he must have had Mr. Weed's consent when he made a speech in the House of Representatives on July 3 remonstrating against the reduction of the duty upon bloom iron. Mr. Moffit offered an amendment, which was of course rejected, keeping the duty on charcoal bloom iron at \$22. Mr. Moffit in his speech showed that the mere fear of a law like the Mills bill had already closed forges and made iron dealers reluctant to buy.

Le Grand B. Camon, of New-York, who is a large iron manufacturer in this Champlain Valley, says he also is stacking up iron waiting for a better market. "My men," he said on Thursday, "know that I could not make any money on the iron I am manufacturing, that I am keeping them at work in order not to stop the business machine. My men also perceive how disastrous to the iron business the action of the House of Representatives upon the Mills bill is, and I am convinced that Democrats as well as Republicans among them will vote for Harrison this fall."

Smith M. Wood has suffered severely from the acts of President Cleveland's subordinates. Some wise person in the Treasury Department ruled that Swedish fron butts could be admitted as "scrap fron." Now scrap fron pays a duty of only \$25 a ton. The Bessemer steel manufacturers knew that they could use the Swedish butts just as readily as the Chatcaugay charcoal blooms in the manufacture of Bessemer steel and they began using them by the hundreds of tons and by the ship load.

Smith M. Weed is a good business man and he perceived that he was not getting any orders for his charcoal blooms and was turned out of olice because of that fact. Mr. Weed said to him:

"I can scarcely believe that the Pennsylvania manufacturers are making Bessemer steel without charcoal blooms and yet they are not ordering any." Mr. Howel pointed out the decision of the Treasury Department admitting Swedish fron as scrap fron. Mr. Weed scarced for Washington by the first train. There it was acknowledged that some one had blundered and meritary had been depr

Mr. Weed laughed and replied: "I am somewhat confused.

A. W. Lansing, Editor of "The Plattsburg Sentinel," who is well acquainted with the iron business, said yesterday: "I look for a large Republican vote in this county owing to the passage of the Mills bill. The chief industries of the county of Clinton are iron, lumber and woul, and all of these are touched by the tarif. The iron business is specially depressed in consequence of the Mills bill."

George H. Weaver, of Plattsburg, cashier of a bank here, and member of the Republican state Committee, said a few days ago: "Assemblyman Palmer, in 1884, predicted in a speech that, if the Democrats came into power, not more than one charcoal bloom fron furrace in this country would be in operation in 1885. Smith M. Weed replied that he would buy every forge that was thus shut down, but Palmer was right, for there is only one such furnace now in operation, hamely, that of the Chatcaugay Company, at Belmont."

SHUT-DOWN OF A LARGE HOSIERY MILL. EIGHT HUNDRED HANDS IDLE-THE MILLS BILL

ALLEGED TO BE THE CAUSE. Norfolk and New-Brunswick Hosiery Company of New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday suspended work at their mills for a period of several weeks; or, at any rate, until there should be a larger demand for their goods than at present. The company run a small mill at Hartford, Conn., but most of their work is done at New-Brunswick, where they own five large brick The company, which has been in existence since 1865, is in sound financial condition. It has paid as high a dividend as 10 per cent, but last year the dividend was only 5 per cent. The principal part of their business consists in the manufacture of fine underwear-shirts, drawers and stockings.

To a Tribune reporter, who asked him on Satur day the reason for the temporary closing of the mills, John N. Carpender, president of the company, said about by tariff legislation"; that their customers were waiting, before giving their orders, to see if the Mills bill would be passed, and that the company did not want to accumulate a large amount of stock on an

"What effect would the passage of the Mills bill have upon your industry !" "We would be obliged to lower wages in order

compete with foreign manufacturers. I will tell you The present tariff on the raw material is 10 cents a pound, and on the manufactured article there is a duty of 35 cents, which is our mainstay of pro-Now, were both these duties wiped out, as the Mills bill proposes, we might save a small sum in having free raw wool, but it would not be equivalent e-half what we would lose by the removal of the weight duty on the manufactured article. difference would either cause us to close our mills or make it up in some other way. We cannot curtail our general expenses. We have been giving from 60 to 150 per cent more for labor than is paid in Germany and England. Our competition is principally foreign."

Mr. Carpender then alluded to some statements

foreign."

Mr. Carpender then alluded to some statements alleged to have been made by a stockholder in regard to the "shutting down" of the mill. He said that the charges of mismanagement were false from beginning to end. "In fact," continued Mr. Carpender, "these things are trumped up to sustain the position that tariff legislation has nothing to do with the temporary suspension."

tarif legislation has nothing to do with the temporary suspension."

F. M. Breeze, the treasurer of the company, took the same ground as Mr. Carpender, and said: "I have been a life-long Democrat, but I know where my interests lie, and I propose to vote this year for Harrison, Morton and Protection." The 800 employes of the mill, while bemoaning the necessity for a shut down, are convinced that it will not be for long. Many of them are strong in their condemnation of the removal of the tariff advocated by the pending bill. James Nelson, a Democrat and one of the largest stockholders of the company, is a free-trader in general, but advocates the retention of the present wool duties, and even desires that they should be increased.

SOLVING A MYSTERY IN MAINE.

GUILTY OF A MURDER DONE YEARS AGO. THE CRIMINAL NOW UNDER LIFE SENTENCE FOR KILLING ANOTHER MAN-A CASE THAT

CAUSED MUCH EXCITEMENT IN ITS DAY. Bangor, Me., July 29.-A brutal and mysterio murder was committed in this city on February 5. 1879. William B. Elliot, a respected citizen of Glen-burn, was found dying in the snow by the roadside in the outskirts of the city. The Earron mystery was at that time engrossing public attention, and it was thought by some that both deeds were committed by the same persons. Years passed and both crimes remained uncleared. At last the Dexter tragedy was solved and the guilty parties incarcerated.

There was little doubt that the motive of the crime was robbery, though how much had been secured by the murderers was unknown. There seemed no clew whatever to the assassin, there being no trace of suspicious characters in Elliot's company on the day of his death. Elliot's head had been crushed behind the ears with an axe. The bloodstained weapon was found in the sleigh which the unfortunate man oc-cupied, with 42 cents in change. On suspicion an arrest was made, but the prisoner was soon discharged. It was ascertained that Elliot had stopped to drink in a saloon kept by one Lyons. It was also learned that when he drove out of the city a stranger was with him. Further than this nothing was discovered.

The reporter who has succeeded in unravelling the

mystery a few weeks ago learned that Lyons, the saloon-keeper, had killed himself three years ago, and a friend of his stated that Lyons had told him he knew who killed Elliot. Belief was strong that this had preyed on Lyons's mind and Bellef was strong Finally a man was found in whom caused his suicide. Lyons had confided the story under an oath of secrecy. "Sam Haynes murdered Elliot." He said: Haynes kept a disorderly house known as "The Farms," a few miles out of He was in Lyons's place when Elliot came When Elliot went out, Haynes followed him. A woman who was at the time an inmate of "The acknowledged that on the night of the murder Haynes came in late with his clothes bloody and she assisted him to burn them. Haynes for another crime was sent to State Prison for five rears. While in jail he killed a Reeper and was sentenced for life. This case, like the Barron murder, has caused great excitement in Maine. A QUIET SUNDAY AT THE STATE CAMP. A DAY OF RAIN AND INSTRUCTION, DRESS PARADE

AND RELIGIOUS -ERVICES. Peekskill, N. Y., July 29 (Special).—The most welcome sound that the new arrivals in the State Camp heard yesterday was the call for supper. When 6 o'clock came they were all tired and hungry. Association, however, will do a great deal, and shon after being introduced to the good things that Louis Windboltz supplies, the men seemed to have caught the spirit of that jorial host and were happy. Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Schilling was in charge of the dress parade, and though a little stiff at first it passed off smoothly. The whole camp turned out to see guard mount this morning, and a pretty sight it was. The cover nearly all of the points. Captain Thurston, of the 22d Regiment, this afternoon lectured the men detailed for guard to-morrow on the duties of the there to be used when it rained; and explained how, not a long time ago, he was obliged to go up and down the sentry line and tell every man to go in out of the wet. The Captain contains the rare faculty of being funny and instructive at the same time. Chaplain Wesley R. Davis preached in the Young Men's Christian Association tent at 4:30. A number of people from

Peckskill came over to hear him. The members of the 1st Battery are anxious for Monday to come so they can get to work. Those who saw them the last time they were here, say that they handle the three-inch rifle field-piece something after the style of the marionette dancing skeleton, that spreads his parts all over the stage and instantly gathers himself together again and goes ahead as though nothing had happened. They unlimber the piece and spread the parts over the field and put it

ngether again in one minute and fifty-four seconds. The 8th Regiment has a flourishing athletic associa tion and a number of aports are down for each day of the week. First Sergeant Philip J. D'Arcy, of Company F, is the handicapper. Company F has a glee club with Alfred Lamouroux as banjo, William San-

club with Alfred Lamouroux as banjo, William Sanders, tambo; Frank Mason, violin; Corporal H. A. Rebollo, bones and William Kelly as Irish comedian, that expects to furnish the evening entertainments this week.

Altographer this has been a quiet day. It was cloudy and disagreeable all of the forenoon and there have been frequent showers in the afternoon. In spite of this there were a number of visitors wandering about the camp all day. A hard shower came up just as dress parade was being formed. After it was over members of the 37th Separate Company of Schenectady were mailing programmes of the religious services to their wives. In the evening the Post Band gave a concert on the parade ground.

TOWN PREPARED TO WAR AGAINST TOWN. St. Louis, July 29.—Mayor Price, of Woodsdale, Kan., n his statement to Governor Martin with reference to the Stevens County war, stated that when the news of reached Woodsdale it created wild excitement. meeting held in the Town Hall, every citizen of Woodsdale was present. Everybody was in favor of arming, proceeding to Hugoton and killing as many men as possible and then burning the town in retaliation, but wiser counsel prevailed. While the meeting was in wiser counsel prevailed. While the meeting was session Mrs. Cross, widow of the murdered sheriff, celved a message from a Hugoton lawyer, telling hwhere the body of her husband could be found. Wood dale people have sent for 100 Winchesters and a wage load of ammunition, and have picketed sentinels is several miles around Woodsdale with instructions fire upon any Hugoton man who attempts to pass then

Philadelphia, July 29 (special).—From early morning until late to-night the four mammoth steamboats ning to Gloucester, N. J., were crowded to their utmost capacity with men and women. At 7 o'clock here were 40,000 people at Gloucester, and liquoes of all kinds flowed like so much water. Heretofore, on Sundays, the back doors only were open, but to-day the taverns front and rear were wide open and signs on the shutters told the passers-by that liquors could be obtained inside. The crowd remained orderly until after nightfall, when fights were nu Trouble was evidently expected and 100 special officers were on duty along a stretch of a half mile of beach Fourteen arrests were made, chiefly for fighting, and the offenders were locked up in the sataton house, william J. Thompson, a prominent saloon keeper and owner of two-thirds of the shore, said to day: "These arrests of us tavern keepers for selling on Sunday won't amount to a row of pins. The Supreme Court at Trenton will say that the Local Option law passed by the last New-Jersey Legislature is unconstitutional; in fact such a decision has been reached and will be made known on Tuesday next."

TO OPEN TIN MINES IN MEXICO. Pittsburg, Penn., July 29.—A company was formed in this city last night with a capital stock of \$1,000, 000, the object being to open a tin mine in Mexico near Durango. A tract of land has been purchased ten miles square. An expert who assayed the ore

SUFFERING FOR HIS FRIEND.

IN PRISON, BUT PROBABLY NOT GUILTY. A DYING MAN CONFESSED THE CRIME OF WHICH

ANOTHER HAD BEEN CONVICTED. It is a rare thing to find a friendship so strong that it will induce one to submit without protest to the awful charge of murder, and to suffer punishment by long imprisonment when the accusation is false and the deed was done by another, but the case of John J. McCarthy, who is now an inmate of Clinton prison, seems to be an instance of such an attachment. There is strong evidence to indicate that he is suffering for a crime that he did not commit, and that he has maintained a long silence to protect his friend, the guilty per-

On the night of December 26, 1881, Pasquale Laverino, an Italian, was murdered at the rear entrance of Police Headquarters in Mott-st., and his brother Antonio and his cousin were dangerously wounded. They had a dispute with a man who wounded. They had a dispute with a man who was passing and one of them pushed him away. The man hurried off and returned in a few moments with a large knife. A free fight followed. Several other Italians and strangers got mixed up in it. At the cry of "Police" everybody ran, leaving Fasquale dead and the two other Italians badly injured. Joseph Rocco, a boy who saw the fight from a window, told Detectives Ruland and Tesaro a few moments after the fight that Pasquale was struck by an Italian. The Italians who were with Pasquale said that it was not an Italian, but a man who spoke English.

ARRESTED FOUR YEARS AFTER THE MURDER.

ARRESTED FOUR YEARS AFTER THE MURDER. There was no clew to the murderer, and it long remained known as the "Mott-st. mystery." Inspector Byrnes finally got some information concerning the men who were engaged in the fight and arrested John J. McCarthy, in June, 1885, four years after the murder. McCarthy admitted that he had been in the fight with the Italians, but would not admit that he cut Lavarino. He was convicted of manslaughter, and in November he was sentenced to twelve and a half years' imprisonment. McCarthy refused to go on the stand at his trial. A strong point in his defence was not brought out at the trial: McCarthy did all prisonment. McLarthy refused to go on the stand at his trial. A strong point in his defence was not brought out at the trial: McCarthy did all his cutting with a knife over an inch broad, while the wound in Lavarino's heart was made with a small knife. Agnes McCartay the prisoner's wife, hunted up Frank Barrett, of No. 313 East Fourteenth-st., recently, who, she had heard, witnessed the murder, and obtained from him a statement that he saw John Laby stab Lavarino while he was lying on a cellar door. Where Luby was no one knew, and McCarthy's friends searched diligently for him, and recently obtained information concerning him. Luby, otherwise known as George H. Davis, was a thief. He-died of consumption, in prison, in December, He died of consumption, in prison, in December, 1885. It is now learned that on his deathbed he made a confession, in which he acknowledged that he was the murderer of Lavarino.

MCCARTHY IS READY TO TELL ALL NOW. wrote to her husband and informed him of Luby's death a short time ago. The following letter was received by her in reply:

Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y.
Dear Agnes: I received your kind and welcome letter and was glad to hear that you and Mabel are well. I was very sorry to hear of Johnny Luby's death, but I am rlad to hear that he made a confession admitting that riad to hear that he made a conression admitting cases it was he who killed the Italian. You will think it strange, but the truth is that I knew it was he who killed the Italian ever since the night that unfortunate affair happened, but my lips were sealed, because it was on my account and to save me that he got into the fight. He saw all the Italians beating me and he jumped in to help me, and the Italian who was killed attacked him.

He struck at him four or five times and Luby caught his arm, and I believe that he took the knife out of his hand and stabbed him. You remember that on my trial the little Italian boy, Rocco, swore that he was looking out of the window, and that he saw an Italian lying on he dead one. When Luby stabled Lavarino the latter ell on the cellar-door and I saw Luby leaning over him, and that was the time that Rocco saw Luby and took him to be an Italian. I was twelve or fifteen feet away at the time, and Luby called to me to get out of the way. that the police were coming. I run toward Houston-st. Now that Luby is dead, and they cannot injure any one, if the witnesses would only tell the truth about the occurrence, it would lift a load of disgrace off you and my

child and my mother and sisters.

I remember that you all thought it was strange that I did not take the witness stand in my own behalf, but the truth is that I was afraid that on cross-examination you and my child's sake, as I think it will relieve your mind to know that I am not a murderer. I know that I have done wrong in keeping this to myself so long and not do otherwise, as everything was against me, so that I hope you will forgive me. My love to you and Mabel and my brothers, sisters and your mother. Hoping that you are all well and that I will hear from you soon, I emain, your poor but unfortunate husband,

JOHN J. McCARTHY. Cell No. 89, 2d Company

The attention of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters has been called to McCarthy's case, and Inspector Byrnes has the matter under consideration. What action will be taken by the police is not known. Mrs. McCarthy has engaged a lawyer, who is now collecting evidence in the case, and a petition will soon be presented to Governor Hill, asking for McCarthy's pardon.

"MR. RANDALL BETTER," SAYS DR. MARTIN. THE PHYSICIAN REPUSING TO SAY WHAT THE DIS

EASE OF HIS PATIENT IS.

Philadelphia, July 29 .- The Inquirer to-morrow will say. "The New-York World" stated yesterday that the truth was to be told to the ear, but to the ear only, when Mr. Randall's physicians said that he was not suffering from cancer of the stomach. His disease is cancer, says 'The World,' but not cancer of the stomach. That point was submitted last evening to Dr. Martin, under whose able treatment, as a specialist, Mr. Kandall came back into the neigh-borhood of Philadelphia to place himself. Dr. Martin replied, however, that it had been decided not to make public for the present the nature of Mr. Randall's complaint. For this he assigned no reason, confining himself strictly to the statement of the fact, and requesting that no inferences might be drawn from any remark of his on the subject which

drawn from any remark of his on the subject which would even seem to commit him to any statement which he did not feel prepared to make public at present. He said, however, that so far from being in any immediate danger, Mr. Randall was improving. He was free from pain and perfectly cheerful, and the physician remarked also that so far as could be judged from any existing indications he knew no reason why Mr. Randall might not become strong again as the cooler weather advanced.

For an invalid Mr. Randall was particularly bright and happy to-day. He has entirely recovered from the fatigue of his trip from Washington to Wayne. While warmly thanking Mrs. J. Bellangee Coxe for her tender foresight and thoughtfulness in caring for him, he said, speaking of his surroundings; "I feel as if I had been released from purgatory and were almost in heaven. I am sure now to recover rapidly. Everything here is as I could wish it." All the members of Mr. Randall's family partake of the same cheery, hopeful feeling. They are satisfied now that he is on the sure way to recovery.

A SAD END TO A DAY'S PLEASURE

A BOAT UPSET AND TWO CHILDREN DROWNED THEIR FATHER AND A COMPANION SAVED. Patrick J. Byrnes, of No. 155 Norfolk-st., and Edward Crook, of No. 202 Bowery, early yesterday morning went to Staten Island for a fishing expedition. Mr. Byrnes took with him his two children, Katie, age cleven, and Dennis, age cight. At Elim Park they hired a rowboat and went out into the Kills, and, anchoring the boat some distance off the Staten Island shore, the two men began to fish. The little boy and girl, seared in the stern of the boat, watched their father and his companion for some time. The children amused themselves for some time by putting their hands into the water.

Crook leaned over the gunwale of the boat to wash his hands, and his weight caused the boat to careen over. At this the children became frightened, and moving about the boat, caused it to capsize. All of the occupants of the boat were thrown into the water, and as neither of the the boat were thrown into the water, and as neither of the men could swim, they could do little or nothing toward saving the drowning children. Byrnes and his companion were carried down the Kills by the strong current, while the little boy and girl sank and were drowned. Robert Wilson and John Gill, who witnessed the accident from the Staten Island shore, put out in a boat and succeeded in reacuing Byrnes and Crook, who were both in an exhausted condition. They were taken to the shore, and when Byrnes learned the fate of his two little children be became almost frantic with grief.

e became almost frantic with grief. Crook blamed himself for the accident and was nearly as deeply affected over the sad affair as the father. A party of citizens and fishermen went out in boats and grappled for the bodies of the unfortunate little victims, but after several hours' work the search was given up as useless. It is believed that the bodies were carried away by the strong tide.